

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.
—Plattsmouth schools planted over 200 trees Arbor day.

—The measles are prevailing at Talmage to quite an extent.

—There are no vacant residences at Milford and the demand is for more.

—Governor Boyd has proclaimed Nebraska City a city of the first-class.

—Peter Rasmussen, an insane man, suicided in his cell in the Hastings jail.

—Thirty-six licenses have been granted the liquor dealers of Lincoln.

—An experimental free delivery system will be established May 1 at Oakdale.

—Beatrice will be connected with her Chautauqua grounds by an electric railway.

—Crete's new census taken by order of the council shows a population of 2,431 souls.

—Miss Jessie Reight of Bradshaw has been declared insane and taken to the Lincoln asylum.

—Arrangements are being perfected for the erection of a \$150,000 opera house in Lincoln this year.

—R. R. Douglas was appointed station agent for the B. & M. at Nebraska City to succeed the late Michael Deum.

—Minnie Freeman, of Nebraska blizzard fame, was married in Omaha last week to E. D. Pinney, of Lexington.

—Low Louis, an old resident of Otoe county, was examined by the board on insane and pronounced a fit subject for hospital treatment.

—Arbor day was generally observed throughout the state, the people in nearly every city and village participating in the planting of trees.

—The Rock Island elevator at Pawnee City was recently set on fire. Before much damage was done the fire was discovered and extinguished.

—Frank Lawrence of Steinauer pleaded guilty in district court of Pawnee county to selling liquor without a license and was fined \$200 and costs.

—Judge Gaslin, who is holding court at Broken Bow, is forcing attorneys to get up in the morning, as he has the docket called at 7:30 a. m. sharp.

—Mrs. Minnie Walker, whose parents live in Lincoln, a member of the demi monde, shot herself in a house of ill fame in Butte, Montana, last week.

—George Meyers walked into a pawn shop in Omaha snatched nine watches from a tray in the window and ran. He was caught after a hard chase.

—A committee has been appointed at Bloomfield to secure a bonus of \$1,000 to induce the Bowhead roller mills to remove from Halestown to Bloomfield.

—It is rumored that prominent Chicago parties have closed a deal with some of the Superior stockmen to put in a stock yards and packing house at that place.

—One year ago Central City, Neb., was shipping potatoes to Seattle, Wash. Last week a carload of potatoes from Washington was received at Central City.

—Arbor day was appropriately observed by the Stanton high school, all the rooms being decorated with flowers and mottoes. Trees were planted by the pupils.

—Francis W. Bell, proprietor of the Square clothing house, Nebraska City, made an assignment of his stock of goods to the sheriff for the benefit of his creditors.

—Mrs. Reed fell through a defective sidewalk at Nebraska City and received injuries that will make her a cripple for life. She asks for \$10,000 damages.

—The elevator at Hay Springs loans out wheat to farmers with the condition that in the fall they are to pay back four bushels of wheat for one bushel of seed.

—Henry Vansant, a blacksmith of Ainsley, is likely to lose the sight of one of his eyes, which was struck by a cinder from a piece of iron which he was hammering.

—The total enrollment for this school year at the state university was 550 students, or seventy-five more than last year. It is a very creditable showing for a year of drouth.

—Henry Johnson was working near a cog wheel in a Cedar Rapids mill when his clothing became caught, and but for a desperate effort on his part he would have been killed.

—Mrs. Anna Stamm of Wayne has been declared insane and has been sent to Norfolk. Five years ago she was an inmate of the asylum at Lincoln, but was discharged as cured.

—A five-year-old child of Mrs. Wilson fell into a well in Lincoln, and would have been drowned had it not been rescued by Mrs. F. E. Johnson. The well was twenty feet deep.

—W. G. Murphy, while visiting a brother in Lincoln, was chloroformed by burglars who entered the house and robbed him of \$52. He could not be aroused from his slumber until noon the next day.

—Mrs. Brittain, wife of Samuel Brittain of Elmwood, charges her husband with pulling her out of bed by the hair of her head, with knocking her down, jumping on her with both feet and cruelly beating her.

—James Cook of Wyoming precinct, Otoe county, was arrested for perjury. Cook stole a wolf scalp, brought it to the city and secured the bounty from the county clerk, swearing he had killed the animal. He was jailed.

—A Knights of Labor organization has been perfected at Pender.

—Walter Leese of the state library is happy over the fact that there is a rich vein of mineral paint under his 163-acre farm, immediately east of Indianola. The colors of the paint are cream, orange and yellow and are in thick veins or strata.

—A number of school children of the families of Joseph Kral, Joseph Sliedek and William Kassabum, living six miles northeast of Tobias, were poisoned by eating wild turnips. One of Kassabum's children died. Others are in a critical condition.

—Senator Manderson has reserved passage in the Lloyd steamship Normania, and will sail for Europe May 7. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Manderson and maid. They will do the British isles and the continent and will be abroad for several months.

—Peter Hollquist, a Bohemian of Omaha, charged with having poisoned a well with rough on rats, was in police court the other day. A large number of witnesses were examined and the case postponed until an analysis of the water could be made.

—Fremont boasts of having had as a visitor the only man in the world who could touch the end of his nose with the point of his elbow. His name is Lee and he was only enabled to accomplish the feat by having a part of the bone of his left arm removed.

—Burglars broke into the Creighton depot, using a heavy sledge belonging to William Braasch's coal office near by. The cash drawer was broken open but yielded no returns, as the money was locked in the safe, which, together with the ticket case, was not molested.

—R. Pimmer, a blacksmith of Colebrook, met with a painful accident while polishing a ploughshare upon an emery wheel. The force of the wheel knocked the share out of Pimmer's hand, and in falling it completely severed the large toe and severely cut another.

—Prof. Rakestraw, superintendent of schools in Nebraska City and democratic candidate in the last campaign for the position of superintendent of public instruction, has been appointed superintendent of the asylum for the blind at Nebraska City vice J. B. Parmelee.

—A negro named McWilliams, while cleaning windows in the third story of a Lincoln building, fell to the pavement beneath and was terribly hurt. His right arm was broken, his jaw was split open, and his knee mashed. He also received internal injuries. His condition is alarming.

—Rev. H. R. Miller of the Swedish Lutheran church of Oakland has tendered his resignation as pastor of that church, which will be acted on as soon as his successor is decided on.

—Rev. Miller is one of the leading divines of northern Nebraska, and is a graduate of Augustana college, Ill.

—William Nicholson of Nebraska City, while suffering from a cough, got up during the night for a dose of medicine. He got hold of a bottle containing creosote, and took a large swallow. He discovered that he had made a mistake and a doctor and a stomach pump were required to relieve him.

—Colonel C. D. Martin of Dakota City fell in a street of South Sioux City, dying in a few minutes. Death resulted from apoplexy. The deceased was aged seventy-five years, and was an old settler, homesteading in Dakota county in 1856. He was formerly editor and proprietor of the Dakota City Argus.

—Nearly all of the state officials kept their offices open arbor day, but most of the clerks took advantage of the legal holiday and refrained from work. A wagon load of trees was delivered at the state house. The state officials and many of the clerks selected trees and had them planted in various places on the state house grounds.

—An old document was filed for record in the county treasurer's office at Pawnee City. It bears the signature of James Buchanan, president, and is a general land warrant, bearing the number 80,359, assigned by William H. Henion to John Anthony, for the northeast quarter of section 28, town 7. The document bears the date August 3, 1860.

—A peculiar case was appealed to the supreme court the other day from Gage county. The papers filed allege that one Lyman W. Allgire took advantage of an insane man named John Paulsen and through his machinations succeeded in beating him out of property worth \$6,500. It is further alleged that Mrs. Paulsen through fear was forced to sign the paper deeding the land away.

—Dr. B. B. Davis of McCook was awakened about 4 in the morning by the piteous cries of an infant, and as he has no children he was at first at a loss to account for the cries. The little one was found on the doorstep. The child was apparently about four weeks old and neatly dressed. No trace has yet been found of the inhuman parents who have thus deserted their offspring.

—A gentleman from Hastings says that the receiver of the broken City National bank of that place has notified the treasury officials that all available funds of the bank had been exhausted and there still exists a deficit of at least \$70,000. He advised bringing back H. Bostwick, well known in Nebraska as "Boss," who is charged with wrecking the bank.

—A report current at the Union Pacific shops in Omaha that hours at the shops would be cut to eight a day on May 1 is contradicted. The men hail the contradiction gladly, as a sign that the retrenchment methods of Charles Francis Adams are no more and that hereafter there is not to be a sudden and severe reduction to make a show of earnings and later a forced increase to dispose of accumulated work.

VON MOLTKE IS DEAD.

CAREER OF THE GREAT PRUSSIAN SUDDENLY CLOSED.

He Passes Away in His Ninety-first Year of Heart Disease—Jack the Ripper Believed to Have Taken Up Residence in New York—His First Victim in that City—The Lottery Companies Receive a Black Eye—Pork to Boom—Immigration—Humbert's Angry Subjects.

General Von Moltke Dead.

BERLIN, April 25.—General Von Moltke died here last night in his 91st year. His 90th birthday, October 26 last, having been celebrated with much pomp and great honors.

Count Moltke entered first into the Danish service, being of Danish descent, but shortly afterward, in 1822, passed into the Prussian army. In about ten years he succeeded in achieving promotion to the staff. In 1835 he made a voyage to the east, where he was introduced to Sultan Mahmud of Turkey. At the request of the sultan Von Moltke undertook important military reforms in the Turkish service, and also won considerable credit in the Syrian campaign of 1839. Returning to Prussia he was appointed chief of staff in 1856, and aide-de-camp to Prince Frederick William. He devised the campaign of 1866, against Austria, and having been promoted to the rank of general he directed operations, under King William, in the decisive battle of Sadowa. He is credited with having laid out the plan of operations for the Franco-Prussian war, and he was the chief military director on the German side in that great struggle. The investment of Paris was his plan for ending the war. He has since been the chief military figure in Europe, keeping up his activities even until his death today. He attended the reichstag in the afternoon, and died suddenly at 9:45 in the evening of heart disease.

Jack the Ripper in America.

NEW YORK, April 25.—"Jack the Ripper," is believed by the police to have at last come to this city. Yesterday morning in the East River hotel the body of a wretched woman was found with her abdomen horribly cut and her bowels protruding. Her name is not known. The resort in which the body was found is one of the lowest in the city. It is located on the southeast corner of Catherine and Market streets. The woman was known about the neighborhood as one of the half drunken creatures who hang about the low resorts of Water street and Riverside. She came to the hotel last night in company with a man who registered as Kneklol and wife. The couple were assigned to a room on the upper floor and went to it at once. Nothing was seen or heard of them during the night. No cry or unusual noise was heard. This morning the attendant rapped at the door of the room occupied by the couple. There was no answer and he rapped again with no better result and finally broke in the door. A horrible sight met his gaze. On the bed lay the woman in a big pool of blood. She had been dead for hours. Her abdomen had been fairly ripped open with a dull, broken table knife that lay in the pool of blood.

The viscera had been cut, and from appearances a part was missing. The woman's head was bandaged. A cloth had been tied about her neck and face, but whether for any foul purpose or to hide any other traces of murder the attendant did not want to see.

Last Straw for Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The lottery companies received a black eye at the treasury department which, it is thought, will have the effect of driving them out of business. Having been debarred from using the United States mail, branches of lottery companies which formerly did business in the United States have been established in Mexico. Under the law print matter from Mexico cannot be refused entry, and each month lottery tickets have been presented at the customs houses along the Mexican frontier for admission into the United States. They have heretofore been admitted without question, but Assistant Secretary Spaulding has hit upon a novel plan to prevent their coming into this country. He has decided that there is no law to prevent lottery tickets from being admitted as printed matter, but he instructs the customs officers to assess duty upon them at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem of their face value, under paragraph 423, schedule M, of the McKinley bill, which provides for this rate of duty upon all printed matter not especially provided for. Tickets of the value of \$10 under this decision will have to pay \$2.50 customs duty. This high rate of duty will, it is thought, practically prohibit their importation. Being debarred from the United States mail and from express companies and transportation lines, the lottery companies will find it difficult to dispose of their wares in the United States. The case came up in connection with the importation of tickets of the Juarez Mexican lottery company.

The Immigration Problem.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Collector Benedict at Burlington, Vt., incloses in a letter to the secretary of the treasury a report from an immigration inspector at Montreal, who states that during a period of ten days thirty-three car-loads of immigrants had arrived at Montreal, about one-third of whom were destined for the United States.

F. A. Woodbridge, collector at Newport, Vt., reports that about 400 immigrants per day pass through that

port for the United States. Most of these, however, he says, are Canadians who work in New England factories, and after the season is over return to Canada. Neither collector has any definite plan to suggest to prevent this immigration in violation of law, but Collector Benedict suggests that if an immigrant inspector be placed at Montreal he might trace immigrants to the United States, and in other ways help the United States authorities.

Pork Will Boom.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Germany having announced that the pork and swine embargo against the United States will be lifted as soon as our meat inspection laws are put in operation, Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, which will have charge of this inspection, said today that he expected the machinery to be put in motion very promptly, and probably in two weeks. This will give pork a decided boom in prices it is thought.

Humbert's Angry Subjects.

PARIS, April 25.—A dispatch to Temps from Rome says Baron Fava, in his report on the New Orleans affair, expresses the belief that there is no way out of the situation, as the federal government has no power to give Italy the satisfaction demanded.

Camille Dreyfus, editor of Le Nation and member of the deputies, presided over a large meeting of his constituents, called to refute the charges of blackmail brought against him by M. Blank of Monte Carlo. The meeting was one succession of quarrels, and finally Dreyfus, jumping from the platform, began to thump one of the electors who had been most prominent in interrupting him. A free fight followed, and matters were made so lively for Dreyfus that he escaped from the hall by a back window. After this the meeting passed a resolution asking him to resign.

The President at Pasadena.

PASADENA, Cal., April 27.—The president delivered the following address at the banquet tendered himself and party by the citizens here:

"Gentlemen: I beg you to accept my thanks for this banquet spread in honor of this community of strangers who have dropped in upon you to-night. We came to you after dark. I am not prepared to speak to you of Pasadena. When the sun shall have lighted your landscape again and our expectant eyes shall rest upon its glories, I shall be able to give you my impressions of your city, which I am already prepared to believe is one of the gems in the crown of California. Perhaps no other place in California has by name been more familiar to me than Pasadena, if you except your great commercial city of San Francisco. That comes from the fact of your early settlers, who were Indiana friends. I am glad to see some of these friends here tonight. It is pleasant to renew these old acquaintances, to find that they have been received with esteem in this new community. I have found a line of Hoosiers all along these railroads we have been traversing. Everywhere our train has stopped some Hoosier has lifted his hat to me, and often by the dozens. As I said the other day, Ohio men identify themselves to me by reason of that state being my birthplace, but it is not a surprise to me to find an Ohio man anywhere. Ohio men are especially apt to be found in the vicinity of public office. I suppose whatever good fortune has come to me in the way of political preferment must be traced to the fact that I am a Buckeye by birth. And now I thank you most cordially again for your attention and kindness. California has been full of the most affectionate interest to us. I never looked into the faces of more intelligent and happy people than these I have seen on the Pacific coast. You occupy the most important position in the sisterhood of states, stretching for these several hundred miles along the Pacific shore. You have fortunate birth and your history has been a succession of fortunate surprises. You have brought out here great achievements in converting these plains which seemed to be so unpromising to the eye into such gardens as can be seen anywhere else on the continent. And now, when I remind you that it is my bedtime, which was 1 o'clock last night, and that reveille sounded at 6 o'clock this morning on our ear, I am sure you will permit me say good night." [Applause.]

What Mr. Gould Thinks.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Jay Gould appeared down town Saturday morning and seemed to be in excellent health. He talked freely about his western trip and said he found his roads everywhere in good condition. He believes that the financial situation of the United States is better than that of any other country in the world. He had never seen so promising an outlook for crops.

"The general railroad situation looks well," he said. "Threatening legislation has passed away. The interstate commerce law has done a great deal of good and much evil. The long and short haul clause of the interstate law is one of its objectionable features. Another objection is that it seems to be in the interest of the strong roads. I am in favor of the plan and purpose of the Western Traffic association. Regarding the charges of rate cutting I do not understand that the Missouri Pacific railroad cut rates any lower than did other roads. It was necessary to meet competition at once and to protect its traffic."

Both houses of the Wisconsin legislature have passed a bill appropriating \$64,000 for a world's fair exhibit.

POLITICAL PROPHECY

INDULGED IN BY PRESIDENT-ELECT CLARKSON.

Questions that Will Figure in the Next Political Campaign—The Candidate Must Not Only be Near the People but He Must Not be Far from the Farm—A System of National Registration—Henry Watterson Discourses on Political Prognostications—The Democratic Standard-Bearer.

President Clarkson Talks.

BOSTON, Mass., April 24.—The Herald has a long interview with President-elect Clarkson of the republican league. Clarkson says in part: "The failure of the young men to participate in politics is the weakness of the republican party in New England. I believe the New England democracy has outgeneraled its republican opponents in that respect. They have as leaders the sons of the founders of republicanism. The republican party must utilize their young men. 'The labor question will figure in the next campaign, and ought to. Wealth should be more evenly distributed.' 'Do you interpret the Cincinnati convention as favoring Blaine instead of Harrison?' 'I was not at the convention, so I cannot assume to judge of its sentiments,' was the rejoinder. 'It is said you are personally out for Blaine as against the renomination of President Harrison,' suggested the reporter.

"I have no personal choice for president," replied Clarkson. "Time will indicate the man. If the silver question is settled the situation will be greatly cleared. The seat of republican power, the west, will never consent to see the treasury of the country dwarfed to a gold basis. The west will not consent to any candidate or platform that will not represent the double standard idea, and the greater part will not consent to a platform that will not represent silver as money by the coinage of the American product. With such a position on money and with a position for revision of the banking laws so as to make our banking advantages favorable to agricultural communities, cities and towns, and with a purpose to provide good money and enough of it, the republican party will hold the west as solid for the party as it was in 1888, while the McKinley bill will carry New York and the doubtful states. The next republican candidate for president must be a man broad enough to cover this board land, and able to administer justice on all differing interests with true regard to all national interests. President Harrison has made a faithful executive in every public sense, and is lacking only in personal popularity, which gives a man the power of electricity in politics. He has demonstrated his qualities fully, and his pure intellectual ability is not second to any American living today, not even to his phenomenal secretary of state. Whoever is the republican candidate he must be a man who can maintain the solidity of the party in the great agricultural region west of the Mississippi. The candidate must not only be near to the people, but must not be far from the farms. All political parties will go more closely to the farms hereafter than they have in the past fifty years. The farmers are going to assert themselves in public affairs and for the good of the race."

Clarkson said he believed Cleveland would be the next democratic candidate. If his personal views on the silver question don't quite suit the south and west he will make them suit. He feels that the gold people will trust him anyway, and as the western and southern democracy believe in him as a man of destiny he can successfully hypnotize them on the silver question, and I think he is doing it. "To win in 1892," said Clarkson, "we must bring the republican newspaper circulation to meet that of the democratic party in its programme to circulate tens of millions of arguments directly to the houses of the voters."

National Registration.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—At the department of justice ingenuity is at work to establish a system of national registration which will make as nearly impossible as may be any future question of citizenship, such as has arisen in connection with the Italian incident at New Orleans. Solicitor General Taft was asked this afternoon if it would be practicable to keep a register of the persons naturalized in this country at the department of justice so that the federal government, congress, the courts or any private citizen could, without delay or expense, determine the question of citizenship of any one claiming to be or not have been naturalized.

"Yes," said the general solicitor, "such a thing is not only practicable, but a good suggestion, and I think it should be suggested to congress. It could be accomplished by making it compulsory for officers who administer naturalization papers to forward a synopsis or memorandum of the personal statement of the citizen naturalized to this department. We could issue the officers a uniform card of small size and with brief blanks to be filled and these could be filed here in a compact and permanent way so that any one at a moment's notice could ascertain whether any person had or had not been naturalized, and if so when, where and something as to nationality birth, age and so forth. It could be kept in form similar to the military records being kept on cards at the war

department by Colonel Ainsworth. It would be a great convenience, but it would be necessary to make it very obligatory upon court officers to forward the names of all who may be naturalized in every place hereafter, together with other information necessary, as court officers are negligent, I have found. It could be made obligatory upon these officers to forward the statement in every instance and then make it a necessary part of the naturalization. Then the government would have at its fingers' ends, so to speak, the information to determine upon a moment's notice and beyond doubt the question of citizenship in all cases. It is important for very many reasons."

"The Lord Will Provide."

GALVESTON, Tex., April 24.—The Daily Sea Gull publishes an interview with Henry Watterson, who is now in Galveston. In answer to a question as to the political outlook, Mr. Watterson said: "Upon this line of revenue reform the fight next year, as in 1888, will be made. I take for granted that we shall have some silver legislation, but I have no idea that the democratic party can be lured into the perpetration of so great a blunder as the advancement of silver to the first place in the next campaign and the consequent obscuration of the tariff issue. On this last the party has fully come to a perfect agreement. I am a bimetalist and a friend of silver. I would not contract, but would, if necessary, expand our money circulation. But the democratic party finds common ground for the democrats to stand on in this matter, and I am confident that it will do so."

"What about Mr. Cleveland?"

"The nomination of Mr. Cleveland depends entirely upon the attitude of the state of New York. If New York appears in the next democratic convention in favor of his nomination he will be nominated. If it appears that they are against him or seriously divided, I do not think he will be."

"In default of Mr. Cleveland, who?"

"As to that I can only answer in the words of patriarchs, 'The Lord will provide.'"

Mortgage Indebtedness.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The census bureau has made public a bulletin giving statistics of mortgages in Alabama and Iowa. The debt in force in Alabama January 1, 1890, was \$9,027,983, of which 73.70 per cent was on acres and 26.30 per cent on lots. A large proportion of the debt on acres is due to investments in mining and iron and steel manufactures. The total existing real estate mortgage indebtedness of Iowa is \$199,034,956, 74.77 per cent of which, or \$148,814,645, is on acres and 25.23 per cent, or \$50,220,311, on lots. In Clinton county the debt is \$4,777,848; Des Moines county, \$2,365,709; Dubuque county, \$3,871,834; Linn county, \$4,617,140; Marshall county, \$2,607,992; Polk county, \$11,084,761; Pottawattamie county, \$7,661,626; Scott county, \$3,121,002; Woodbury county, \$14,366,995. These are the principal counties in the state and their existing indebtedness is 27.38 per cent of the total, while their proportion of the state's population is 21.40. There is an average indebtedness of \$104 to 1 of the population in the state. In Woodbury county it is \$258, in Lyons county \$267, and in Osceola county \$208, these ratios being the highest in the state, from which they descend to \$36 for Dallas county, which is the lowest. The average life of a mortgage in Iowa is 4.93 years. Partial payments in the state represent 11.6 per cent of the face of the indebtedness on acres and 11.19 per cent on lots, a total of 12.27 per cent. The computations necessary to show the number of acres and lots incumbered by the existing debt have not yet been completed for these states.

The chief rate of interest in Alabama is represented to have been 8 per cent. Of the total recorded debt 11.40 per cent drew interest above 10 per cent or less. Above 8 per cent all interest is usurious, and such rates are or were actually paid on 13.61 per cent of the recorded debt.

Interest at 8 per cent is or was paid on 48.60 per cent of the debt of Iowa recorded during ten years, 7 per cent on 21.91 per cent, 10 per cent on 13.28 per cent, 6 per cent on 12.88 per cent, above 10 per cent on 0.02 of 1 per cent.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City.

OMAHA.

Butter—Creamery..... 25 3/4 26
Butter—Country..... 23 3/4 24
New York—Per lb..... 12 1/2 13
Eggs—Fresh..... 11 1/2 12
Honey, per lb..... 18 1/2 19
Chickens—live per doz..... 3 50 4 00
Oranges..... 3 50 4 00
Carrots—Per bbl..... 2 00 2 25
Lemons..... 3 50 4 00
Beets—Per bbl..... 2 75 3 00
Onions—Per bbl..... 6 00 6 50
Beans—Navajo..... 2 50 2 60
Wool—Fine, unwashed, per lb..... 15 1/2 16
Potatoes..... 1 25 1 35
Rye—Per bbl..... 2 75 3 00
Apples—Per bbl..... 6 00 6 50
Hay—Per ton..... 15 00 16 00
Hogs—Mixed packing..... 4 85 4 95
Hogs—Heavy weight..... 4 90 5 00
Beef—Choice steers..... 5 10 5 20
Sheep—Native..... 2 75 3 00

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2 red..... 1 20 1 25
Corn—No. 2..... 82 84
Oats—Mixed western..... 30 32
Rye—No. 2..... 1 10 1 15
Lard..... 7 00 7 10

CHICAGO.

Wheat—Per bushel..... 1 14 1 16
Corn—Per bushel..... 75 77
Oats—Per bushel..... 75 77
Rye—Per bushel..... 1 12 1 15
Lard..... 7 00 7 10
Hogs—Packing and shipping..... 4 90 5 00
Cattle—Stockers..... 2 50 2 60
Sheep—Native..... 2 50 2 60

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—Cash..... 1 12 1 15
Corn—Per bushel..... 75 77
Oats—Per bushel..... 75 77
Hogs—Mixed packing..... 4 70 4 80
Cattle—Feeders..... 2 10 2 20

KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2..... 1 04 1 08
Corn—No. 2..... 60 61
Oats—No. 2..... 50 51
Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... 2 50 2 60
Hogs—Mixed..... 2 90 3 00